

1961

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The national monument was established by Presidential proclamation on August 2, 1937, and covers more than 61 square miles.

Because it resembles domed capitol buildings, the great, 20-mile-long buttressed sandstone cliff with its cap of white Navajo sandstone, was named Capitol Reef. Early geologists called such cliffs in this area reefs because of their visual resemblance to sea reefs composed of rock, or limestone skeletons of coral.

The monument includes a section of the Waterpocket Fold, a great doubling up of the earth's crust, which was caused by an unusual geological movement. The western edge of this fold—which Capitol Reef is a part—is exposed as a great cliff or escarpment of brilliantly colored rock layers. It extends from Thousand Lake Mountain southeastward about 150 miles to the Colorado River. The fold or reef, fantastically eroded by rain and wind, is a barrier to the traveler. It can be crossed in only three places on horseback. One of these passages also allows automobiles to cross.

Just this past week, contracts have been awarded to build a new \$900,000 road from Fruita across the monument paralleling the Fremont River. I was pleased to work with the Park Service on this important project. Because of its peculiar geographical isolation, made the more so by tilted sedimentary rocks, awesome cliffs and canyons and rock masses carved by the elements into weird and fanciful figures, the Fremont River drainage was the last section of Utah to be explored and settled.

Visitors should not miss Capitol Reef itself, Twin Rocks, Chimney Rock, and the spectacular Sulphur Creek Gorge. In addition there are Basketmaker petroglyphs about 1,200 years old and many other spectacular sites.

CEDAR BREAKS

The Cedar Breaks National Monument is located near the progressive city of Cedar City, Utah.

Situated high on the Markagunt Plateau in southern Utah at elevations reaching 10,700 feet, the monument contains a gigantic multicolored natural amphitheater. Within the steep-walled amphitheater, the visitor will see limestone eroded into many fantastic shapes that have been formed by the never-ending efforts of rain, wind, snow, and ice. These formations display an amazing variety of color, constantly changing light accentuates and subdues the vivid hue of the rocks. Sweeping vistas and attractive wildflowers offer superlative scenic values.

The monument is about 4 miles long and 2½ miles wide, covering almost 10 square miles. Two-thirds of the area is composed of high cliffs and steep talus slopes of the amphitheater. Cedar Breaks is surrounded by Dixie National Forest, which provides many recreational activities for the sportsman and camper.

Early exploration of the Markagunt Plateau began in 1851, when the Mormons settled in Parowan and Cedar City, in the valley to the west. In 1852, church leaders explored the headquarters of the Sevier and Virgin Rivers, which rise on

the plateau, but they made no reports concerning the cliffs that are known today as Cedar Breaks.

Both the Wheeler and Powell surveys of 1872 made extensive topographic records of the area as well as observations on the plants, animals, and geology. For more than three decades following these scientific surveys, use was made of the grazing and timber resources.

The first protection afforded this unique region was in 1905 when it was included as part of the Sevier—now Dixie—National Forest and was administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The area was established as a national monument by Presidential proclamation on August 22, 1933, and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of Interior.

Under the Mission 66 program initiated by President Eisenhower, a visitors' center has been built on the rim 1 mile from the south entrance of the monument. At my request, the Department of Interior initiated an accelerated construction of a 5-mile rim drive from Point Supreme to North View, which is a most inspiring, scenic drive.

Among the highlights of any trip to Cedar Breaks is a visit to Point Supreme, Sunset View, Chessman Ridge Overlook, and North View. Each view point presents a scene that furnishes a magnificent color panorama of this spectacular area.

SOUTHERN UTAH PARKWAY

On February 6, 1961, I introduced a bill, S. 808, to authorize construction of a Southern Utah Parkway under the administration of National Park Service and Forest Service. It would connect the national parks and monuments of southwestern Utah with the national monuments and recreation areas of southeastern Utah. Among the areas so connected would be the three national monuments that I have discussed today.

Upon introducing the bill, I invited attention to the fact that the parkway would be a national park in its own right because of the scenic areas which it would traverse. I also noted that there are no national parkways west of the Mississippi and that a portion of the \$16 million which is appropriated annually for this purpose should be allocated to a parkway in southern Utah.

The Bureau of Public Roads has already surveyed at least four routes which are feasible from an engineering point of view. In addition to this, State and local groups have successfully surveyed other routes. The cost of acquisition of the land would be minimal, since nearly all of the area is federally owned, save for a few acres. Thus far, Secretary of the Interior Udall has declined to survey possible routes, but I am hopeful that he will conduct such a study in the near future.

NEEDLES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

On March 7, 1961, I introduced a bill, S. 1239, to create the Needles National Recreation Area in San Juan County, Utah. The bill covers 75,200 acres and includes Salt Creek Canyon, Horse Canyon, Chesler and Virginia Parks, Chesler Canyon, and Butler Wash.

Generally, it is bounded on the west and north by the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and on the south and east by the township and section lines necessary to effectively control the drainages of Salt and Horse Canyons and Butler Wash. On the north, a quarter township is included to permit access to Lost and Salt Canyons and to control more effectively the logical entrance to the plateau upon which the main needle formations are located. Domestic water and terrain suitable for a headquarters area also require the acquisition of land in the northeast corner of the proposed tract. Within the boundaries of the area are 11 surveyed State sections. The remainder is public domain.

It is an area of spectacular sandstone formations sculptured by the forces of weathering into bizarre pinnacles, fins, and arches. Parallel faulting has resulted in an erosional pattern forming literally a maze of slitlike, sheer-walled canyons.

My bill implements a detailed report prepared by the National Park Service. Moreover, the National Park Advisory Board in September 1960 recommended that it be included within the national park system. Thus far, Secretary Udall has not given this bill his approval, but I hope he will now that he has made his recent trip down the Colorado River. In the bill, I expressly provide that multiple use shall be continued in keeping with the wishes of the people of the area. It has great potential mineral wealth, particularly oil. This activity can be carried on under suitable regulations.

RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

On March 2, 1961, I introduced a bill, S. 1188, to designate the present Rainbow Bridge National Monument as a national park. In doing so, I indicated that I would be prepared to have the proposed national park expanded provided it met with the agreement of the Navajo Indians and provided it did not result in an exchange of lands unfavorable to the people of San Juan County such as that involved in the Glen Canyon Dam exchange. It is likely that when the Natural Bridges National Monument is developed and made accessible it, too, should qualify for national park status. Unfortunately, it has been neglected for over 50 years. I have asked the Secretary of the Interior to budget funds for next year to correct this serious oversight and I hope, too, that he will support appropriations for road development in the old Zion National Monument area which has been similarly neglected for 24 years. Similarly, I hope that he will send up to the Senate a favorable report on my bill to create a Golden Spike National Monument in Box Elder County, Utah.

If the Secretary of Interior and Congress will give their support to all of these measures, the American people will be permitted at long last to visit these magnificent areas.

Because of the great importance of the three bills I have introduced today, I am asking the other three Members of the Utah congressional delegation to join me in sponsoring them, and ask unanimous consent that they be held on the

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table for cosponsorship until Thursday, July 13, 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Utah.

The bills, introduced by Mr. BENNETT, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as follows:

S. 2233. A bill to establish Arches National Monument as Arches National Park;

S. 2234. A bill to establish Capitol Reef National Monument as Capitol Reef National Park; and

S. 2235. A bill to establish Cedar Breaks National Monument as Cedar Breaks National Park.

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS IN A SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL CAPACITY

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity. I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the Secretary of Commerce, requesting the proposed legislation, together with a statement of the purpose of the bill, be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2236) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The letter and statement presented by Mr. MAGNUSON are as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1961.
Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There are attached four copies of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity.

There are also attached four copies of a statement of purpose and need for the proposed bill.

We are advised by the Bureau of the Budget that it would interpose no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD GUDEMAN,
Under Secretary of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO EMPLOY ALIENS IN A SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL CAPACITY

The draft legislation submitted herewith proposed authority for the Department of Commerce to employ noncitizens in scientific or technical work. Authority, similar to that here sought, was granted by the Congress recently to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Congress has exempted the Department of Defense from the prohibitions against employment of non-citizens. The Departments of State and Agriculture and the Immigration and Naturalization Service have also been given authority by Congress to employ noncitizens for certain necessary purposes.

In many instances, agencies of this Department engaged in scientific and technical work of critical national importance

have found that the only persons qualified and available to undertake these projects could not be hired because, as noncitizens, they were ineligible for employment by the Government.

The proposed legislation would enable the Department to make the best possible use of available scientific manpower. Any employment under the proposed legislation would, of course, continue to be subject to a prior determination that no qualified U.S. citizen is available for the particular position. The legislation provides adequate authority for investigation to determine the suitability and security status of aliens who may be employed thereunder.

The Department urges early enactment of the proposed legislation.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to H.R. 7851, and ask for its appropriate reference to committee.

This is an amendment to the defense appropriation bill, the purpose of which would provide that none of the funds appropriated shall be used except, as far as practicable, all contracts must be awarded on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder.

This is the same amendment that was included at a part of the Defense Appropriation Act last year. I fully recognize this is a problem which should be dealt with legislatively. I have, on repeated occasions, sponsored bills before the appropriate legislative committee which would make it mandatory that, under all circumstances except where the national interest was involved, all agencies should award their contracts to the lowest responsible bidder.

However, having been unable to get action on that bill, I am taking steps to offer that language as a proviso to the Defense Appropriation Act, which will at least give some protection so far as spending money under this particular bill is involved.

I do not have to remind the Senate of the fact that the Comptroller General has called our attention repeatedly to situations wherein an unnecessarily large percentage of the contracts entered into by the Defense Department are presently being awarded on a negotiated basis. As a result the taxpayers are paying hundreds of millions of dollars annually for services which would not be necessary if the procurement division of the Defense Department followed some good, sound business practices requiring competitive bids and then awarding the contracts to the lowest responsible bidder.

I will not at this time go into a list of cases showing such unnecessary tests which have been brought to light. They have been mentioned many times in the Comptroller's reports and on the floor of the Senate.

I am merely asking that the amendment be referred to the committee, and I hope it will be accepted by the committee. If it is not adopted by the committee, I shall offer it again when the bill is before the Senate for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts in the chair).

The amendment will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENT OF SOIL BANK ACT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that with respect to the bill (S. 2197) to amend section 107(a)(3) of the Soil Bank Act, as amended, which was ordered reported by the Committee on Agriculture today, that my name may be added as a cosponsor. I had made such request the other day when the bill was introduced, but I understand that my request reached the officials too late to go to the printer. But since there will be a committee print of the bill with the amendments today, I ask now that my name may be added.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 139. An act for the relief of Krste Angeloff;

S. 442. An act for the relief of Aspasia A. Koumbouris (Kumpuris);

S. 537. An act to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to revise a restriction on the conveyance of surplus land for historic monument purposes;

S. 540. An act to authorize agencies of the Government of the United States to pay in advance for required publications, and for other purposes;

S. 576. An act to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify the status of the faculty and administrative staff at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, to establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel, and for other purposes;

S. 796. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the use of surplus property by State distribution agencies, and for other purposes;

S. 1073. An act for the relief of Henry Eugene Goddries;

S. 1720. An act to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world; and

S. 1931. An act to extend the provisions of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to war risk insurance.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:
Address by Senator JAVITS delivered before the American Management Association Con-